

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT NORTHAMPTON.

OCTOBER, 1865.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,

No. 4 SPRING LANE.

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## TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## TRUSTEES OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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*To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, and the  
Honorable Council.*

The undersigned, Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, hereby present to you the Tenth Annual Report of the institution intrusted to their supervision and direction.

Not unmindful of the importance of this trust, of the powers which it delegates, the duties which it requires, and the responsibilities which it imposes, we have endeavored so to direct our action that the welfare of the hospital and of its inmates should be promoted, the interests of the Commonwealth subserved, and the cause of beneficence advanced.

Our regular monthly meetings have all been held, and most of them attended by all or nearly all, of the members of the Board. At each of these times we have passed through all the halls occupied by the patients, and inspected them as thoroughly as circumstances required. We have gained from the monthly reports of the Superintendent a knowledge of the current changes of the household, as well as of such other

matters pertaining to the establishment as were of importance or of interest. Some of our members have regularly visited and examined other departments of the building, as well as the outbuildings and the farm. It is believed that we have been informed of everything in the management and the operation of the hospital which, by virtue of our office, rightfully ought to come to our knowledge. We have suggested some alterations and improvements, have approved of others proposed by the Superintendent, and have carefully watched and inspected the pecuniary affairs of the institution. These are examined at each of our monthly meetings, and audited at the close of the year.

During the interval between our regular meetings, several visits have generally been made to the hospital by some member or members of the Board. Upon these unanticipated visits we have inspected the halls, sometimes alone, and sometimes accompanied by one of the officers. We have always found them in a satisfactory condition.

It will be recollected that the date of our last Report was at a period shortly after a change had been made in the chief officer of the hospital. Such changes are always important, because they are experimental. The tried is left for the untried ; the known for the unknown.

Under these circumstances, it is gratifying to be able to report that throughout the year, the Superintendent has performed his duties with great fidelity, and to our entire satisfaction. The expectations induced by the high estimate of his qualifications for the full discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him, as expressed in our last Report, have been fully realized ; and we are confident that his administration of the affairs of the hospital will redound to the credit of the Commonwealth, and aid in the advancement of the cause of humanity. We ask your attention to his report, hereto appended, for the details of the operation of the hospital during the year.

It gives us much satisfaction to report that, notwithstanding all the discouragements of the earlier part of the year, we have arrived at its close without financial embarrassment. And not only so, but the prospect now is, that, by the practice of a guarded but thrifty economy, the hospital will be able to meet

its current expenses for the ensuing year from its legitimate means, and without special appropriations. Such economy it is the intention of this Board to enforce ; so that, while all the inmates of the hospital shall be made comfortable, there shall be no imprudent or excessive expenditure, and as little waste as possible. It will be perceived that measures in accordance with this policy have been put in force by the Superintendent. The course which he has pursued, in the many checks upon disbursement, and the careful husbanding of resources, has given us great satisfaction, and has had an important effect upon the financial condition of this institution.

Some improvements in the details of internal structure of the building have been made, and some alterations in that polity of the house which embraces the disciplinary regulation of both the patients and the people employed. These, as we believe, have materially contributed to the perfecting of the hospital, and to the comfort and true welfare of its inmates.

The farm is well managed, and continues to improve from year to year. Its products in value exceed its expenditure, and it is becoming more and more a source of income, at the same time that it furnishes wholesome and remedial occupation to the patients, and ample space for exercise and recreation, with an agreeable variety of lawn and field, grove, meadow and forest.

The supply of water is abundant, and of the finest quality. Although the hospital has thus far been subjected to great disadvantages from the number of incurables who have, from the necessities of the State, been accumulated in it, yet we are induced to believe that the time is not far distant when those disadvantages will be diminished. Judging of the future by our knowledge of the past, the cases of mental disorder will multiply in a ratio at least as great as the increase of population. It may reasonably be expected that with this increase there will be a corresponding augmentation in the number of recent cases received here. The hospital in its organization, its appointments, and all its management, is conducted as a curative institution. For beauty and salubrity of situation it is unrivalled. In the means for medical treatment and moral management it is well supplied ; and these means are constantly increasing. If well conducted, it will not fail always

to attract its due proportion of those cases for which, in the benevolence and liberality of the Commonwealth, it was established.

A statement of the financial condition of the hospital will be found in the report of the Treasurer.

The accounts have been audited and approved.

Commending the institution with all its interests to the watchful and protective guardianship of the government, this Report is respectfully submitted.

WALTER LAFLIN,  
S. M. SMITH,  
E. H. SAWYER,  
E. HITCHCOCK,  
ELIPHALET TRASK,  
*Trustees.*

NORTHAMPTON, October 1st, 1865.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of Northampton Lunatic Hospital.*

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending September 30th, 1865 :

### RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1864,	\$974 41
Received for board of private patients, . . .	19,053 79
for board of town paupers, . . .	6,446 65
for board of State paupers, . . .	41,135 90
on sundry accounts, . . .	348 78
for animals and produce of farm sold, . . .	2,345 85
for appropriation, . . .	8,873 50
Borrowed of banks, . . .	6,000 00
	\$85,178 88

### PAYMENTS.

For provisions and supplies, . . .	\$23,894 68
fuel, . . .	*17,493 08
gas and oil, . . .	1,784 25
wages and salaries, . . .	12,571 93
furniture, . . .	1,083 87
clothing and dry goods, . . .	3,545 83
contingencies, . . .	3,552 20
farm, . . .	3,713 37
farm stock, . . .	2,142 77

\* A considerable portion of this amount was for coal consumed in 1863-4, and for the amount we have on hand at present. The actual cost for coal consumed during the year was about \$12,000.

For farm wages, . . . . .	\$1,211 14
repairs, . . . . .	2,846 63
appropriation, . . . . .	6,529 46
miscellaneous, . . . . .	150 90
To banks, borrowed money, . . . . .	4,000 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer, . . . . .	658 77
	<hr/>
	\$85,178 88

S. M. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

The Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer have attended to the duties assigned them, and report that they have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and find proper vouchers for all entries made.

WALTER LAFLIN.  
E. H. SAWYER.  
ELIPHALET TRASK.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN,—The expiration of another official year of this hospital brings with it the duty of presenting to you an exposition of the proceedings of the institution during the twelve-month just expired.

At the time of the report for the fiscal year 1863-4, my connection with the institution had been so brief, that but little attempt was made minutely to exhibit the details of the history of the year embraced by that report, other than by the usual statistical tables required by the statutes of the Commonwealth; and as much the larger part of these statistics accrued before my appointment, they belong to my predecessors rather than to me.

Even at the present time,—although the additional experience of a year of somewhat attentive observation has given a more nearly thorough knowledge of the status of the hospital, its advantages and its defects, its possessions and its needs, its operation and its capabilities,—it is intended to enter no farther into the subject than briefly to indicate the results of the year, the method of treatment, and some of the changes which have been made.

And here, even so near the beginning, you will, perhaps, permit an expression of satisfaction altogether beyond anticipation at the year's results. At its commencement, the sum paid for the support of the State beneficiaries was very considerably below the actual costs, while the prices of all supplies, whether of food, of clothing, of household furniture or of other articles were still upon the increase. Under these circumstances the prospect was anything but encouraging, even for success in the

attempt to meet the absolutely necessary current expenses of the institution, and particularly so for keeping the establishment in ordinary repair, or introducing any of the improvements of which it might be susceptible. But by the liberal action on the one hand, of the legislature, in raising more nearly to the actual cost, not only prospectively but, to a certain extent, retrospectively, the sum paid for the recipients of the bounty of the Commonwealth, and, on the other, by an influx of an unusually large number of boarders at a high price, the discouragements and the anxieties arising from the pecuniary situation have vanished, and the ability has been gained to make some progress in the way of permanent improvements. In this point of view, then, the operations of the year may fairly be pronounced successful. The farm has been improved; the buildings are in better repair and more completely adapted to that orderly, systematic working which is the beauty, not to say the glory, of a hospital, than they were at the beginning of the year; and the means for the comfort of the inmates have been increased; while no debt has been incurred beyond the ability of the hospital to liquidate from its current sources of support.

Although designed by one of the ablest and most experienced of all American superintendents of similar institutions, and erected by munificent appropriations from the treasury of the State, yet from its magnitude, its newness, and the peculiar disadvantages under which, in some respects, it has labored, it was not to be expected that this hospital, at the time of my first connection with it, could have been perfected. It still lacked many of the facilities, — minor in size but not necessarily so in importance, — for prudent, economical, easy, quiet, harmonious, and efficient action. Many of these deficiencies still exist, while others, as already hinted, have been supplied. It may not be amiss to mention a part of the latter.

In the basement, the store-room for groceries, consisting of one arched section, has been enlarged by including other sections, to three times its former size, and furnished with fixtures appropriate to its uses. A doorway made in the outer wall gives direct access to it from without, thus greatly facilitating the reception and deposit of supplies. The room now furnishes ample and convenient space for meats and fish, as well as for sugar, molasses, and other groceries.

Another room, consisting of two arched sections, has been partitioned off by masonry and carpentry, for coarser supplies, such as soap, lime, cement, &c., &c.

A third room, similarly made and including three arches, is used in part as a paint-room and in part for lumber and carpentry.

A fourth room, inclosed in like manner, is a deposit for charcoal; and a fifth, which needed but the filling up of one arch by carpentry, is used as a work-shop by the engineer.

The room formerly used as a second carpenter's shop, has been permanently inclosed by filling two arch-ways with masonry, and so fitted up within as to render it a more convenient, comfortable, and pleasant working-place, where one of the patients mends the hoes, rakes, and other farming-tools and implements, and does many other jobs which would otherwise devolve upon the carpenter.

The six elevators or dumb-waiters, — three for each wing, — formerly opening, unprotected in front, directly into the basement, have been inclosed with doors and casements.

Of the numerous doors communicating with the hot-air chambers and the cold-air chambers, nineteen have been furnished with tumbler locks, and the others with hooks and staples by which they are fastened on the inner side. By these means will be presented that facility of access to these many apartments which has sometimes been used to the detriment of the hospital, as well as of the comfort of its inmates.

The laundry has been separated from other parts of the rear building by a permanent partition of masonry and wood-work, and its entrance-door supplied with a lock different from every other in the house. This door is kept locked, except when persons are necessarily passing through, and the laundry thus becomes essentially a distinct and isolated department. The constant intercommunication which formerly existed between this and other sections of the building, constituting, in my view, one of the greatest defects of the hospital, has been mostly stopped.

The old washing-machine having been worn out, a new one of twice its size and capacity for work, has been procured at an expense of about seven hundred dollars. It is what is generally known as the "Shaker Machine," and is undoubtedly the

best of all washers for a large establishment. The manual labor in the laundry has been much diminished by its introduction.

The clothes-racks in the steam drying-room were upon wheels so slightly grooved that they were constantly dismounted from the rails, causing much annoyance and injuring both the racks and the floor. They have been supplied at an expense of about thirty dollars, with wheels so deeply grooved that they cannot be dismounted ; and they now work well.

A part of the second story of the rear building, including the sewing-room and the store-room for dry goods, has been separated like the laundry, from the other departments, by a permanent partition. By this means the sewing-room, in which it is intended that twenty patients shall constantly be employed, may be entirely isolated, and the objectionable intercommunication, similar to that above-mentioned, prevented. In the third story of the rear building the rooms on the south side have been rendered more comfortable by cutting ventilators in the walls between them and the entry.

In the centre building, the business office and the dispensary have been newly painted and papered. A large, new, chestnut book-case, made by the carpenter, has been placed in the former, and the capacity of the other cases nearly doubled by compacting the shelves and introducing new ones.

The case for medicines has likewise been much enlarged and so constructed as to give a more orderly arrangement to medicines and instruments, and to render the systematic distribution of medicines more easy.

In the rotundas of the second and the third stories, permanent plastered partitions, each about sixteen feet long, have been constructed, making entrance-halls to the Superintendent's apartments, and facilitating access to the bathing-rooms.

In the rotunda of the third story, a chestnut door-blind has been placed at the entrance of each of the upper halls for patients. These promote ventilation in warm weather, and render comfortable two of the formerly most uncomfortable parts of the patients' departments.

The doors opening into all the rotundas have been grained, in imitation of chestnut, thus giving a more cheerful aspect, by breaking the general monotony of white.



In the chapel, a large blackboard, sliding in an upright frame permanently fastened to the wall, has been placed behind the desk, for the purpose of rendering more easy, the illustration of lectures.

A considerable part of the furniture formerly in the Superintendent's departments belonged to Dr. Prince, and was consequently removed after his resignation. New furniture, the property of the hospital, has been purchased to the amount of several hundred dollars.

Aside from the above, about one hundred and forty chairs have been added to the number previously in the apartments occupied by the patients and the employees. The whole number of chairs now in the building is eight hundred and fifty-two; and, in obedience to the "ancient and honorable" maxim, "A place for everything and everything in its place," more than seven hundred of them have been marked and numbered so that it may readily be known in what hall or room each one properly belongs. Those which are not marked are in the centre building, where their proper places are sufficiently well known.

The system of lockage originally introduced into the hospital was, if I am not mistaken, devised by Dr. Bell. It was very simple, but in its practical working there were defects which certainly could not have been foreseen by its designer, for, otherwise, it may safely be asserted that it would never have been adopted. Its most prominent defects have been corrected by the introduction of about thirty new locks, most of them differing from any included in the original system.

Previously to October last, the only mechanical means of giving a general notice, signal or summons to the employees or the inmates of the hospital, was a gong-bell, the chief use of which was to call the officers when wanted; but it is not sufficiently large to be heard in all parts of the building. The only occasion on which it was rung for a general unity of purpose, or action, was that of services in the chapel.

Believing that a call for general consentaneous action upon other occasions would promote punctuality, order and systematic working, a steam-whistle,—that being much cheaper than a bell of the necessary size,—was placed above the engine-house and connected with one of the boilers; and since that time,

either this or the gong-bell has been regularly used for the announcement of—1st, the hour of rising from bed ; 2d, the breakfast hour ; 3d, dinner ; 4th, supper ; 5th, chapel ; 6th, hour for retiring to bed.

In addition to these, the whistle is sounded, in the warm season, half an hour before dinner, and the same time before supper, to call in the laborers who are at a distance upon the farm.

The hospital is lighted by gas, throughout, and no other lights excepting oil lamps in lanterns are allowed. The number of lanterns is forty-six. The gas fixtures are so numerous, and the burners generally so large, that constant care is required to prevent the unnecessary consumption of gas and a very heavy bill from this source. Some fixtures had been removed before my connection with the hospital, and twenty-eight burners have been taken down within the past year ; yet the number still remaining is five hundred and sixteen. Were they all kept burning, the annual cost of light would not be less than ten thousand dollars. By the removals mentioned—by fixing the hour for retiring at half-past nine instead of at ten o'clock, by a prohibition of some lights where they were not necessary, and by changing the hours for supper and for chapel exercises with the changing season, the consumption of gas has been materially diminished. The bills for the fiscal year 1864-5 are less by more than four hundred dollars than for the fiscal year 1863-4, or any one of the four preceding years. It is believed that a still further reduction can be made ; but, from the internal architectural arrangement of the building, it is doubtful that the expense of lighting can properly be brought to so low a point as at either of the other two State hospitals.

It having been found that very serious inconveniences arose from the custom of keeping the cupola open to visitors, it was closed in November last, greatly to the relief of our household, as well as to the promotion of that quietude and comparative isolation which are among the first necessities of a good hospital for the insane. The number of visitors in the warm season has thus been diminished more than one-half. Those who now come are persons having business to transact, or relations to visit, or some interest in the important purpose for which the hospital was erected. Such are always welcome.



Nor are they few. A record recently commenced, shows that during the last month, September, the number was upwards of five hundred. Comparatively few of these entered the halls occupied by the patients. We desire to treat those who are under our care as we, in their places, would like to be treated; and certainly, under their circumstances, we should not want the halls to be open to the public.

#### INTERNAL ECONOMY—DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

Having sufficient funds, it is no very difficult matter to purchase supplies for four hundred people; but the problem of the distribution of them in such manner that there shall be the utmost possible minimum of waste, is somewhat difficult of solution. When visiting foreign hospitals, in the year 1849, I was much pleased with the perfection of the plan pursued at some of them, particularly that at Hanwell, near London, and that at Leubus, in the Prussian province of Silesia. The method recently introduced here is very similar.

The materials for clothing and for bedding are deposited in the sewing-room, and the seamstress is responsible for them. She keeps an account with the hospital, charging her department with the goods received, and crediting those which are delivered. No garment or bedding is made, and no article, whether of cloth, thread, buttons, or anything else delivered for consumption, except upon the order of the Superintendent. When delivered it is charged to the person, the hall, or the department requiring it. The garments and bedding are delivered to the dry goods store-room, and there credited to the sewing-room. The orders are preserved and, at certain periods, compared by the Superintendent and the Clerk, with the charges of the articles delivered.

The dry goods store-room is under the sole care of the Clerk. Here are deposited clothing of all kinds, bedding, crockery and glass ware, brooms, pails, brushes, and other household utensils. A regular account of debt and credit is here, as in the sewing-room, kept with the hospital; and goods are delivered only upon an order. For all articles of cloth, earthen-ware, glass, tin, and some others, the order must be in writing and signed by the Superintendent. But a worn-out broom brought for deposit, is a sufficient order for a new broom; an old pail,

for a new pail; a useless brush for a new brush. Every article delivered is charged, as in the sewing-room; and the orders are preserved and compared, as before mentioned, with the charges.

Thus, for all household supplies, excepting food, it can at any moment be shown precisely how much of each has been delivered, for any given period, to any patient, to the centre building, the rear building, or either one of the twenty-four halls occupied by patients.

The introduction of this system is not to be regretted. If it increases,—as it *does* increase,—the labor of the Superintendent, that labor is sufficiently compensated by the beauty of order which it produces. But, as may well be supposed by any person versed in such matters, the saving to the hospital, and consequently to the State, is by no means, inconsiderable; while the number of steps taken in the distribution of the supplies, is not one-quarter so great as it was before the plan was adopted.

#### OUT OF DOORS.

A coal-house, 80 feet by 25, has been erected beside the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, so near the rails as to receive the coal directly from the cars. It is here housed from storms until convenient times for the transportation of it to the house with the hospital teams.

A tract of nearly two acres of "peat meadow," at the distance of about one and one-half miles from the hospital, has been purchased, for the purpose of obtaining "meadow mud" as a fertilizer and an absorbent of fertilizers. The deposit of vegetable matter in this tract is of unknown depth; but at the bottom of an excavation six feet deep, the handle of a rake may still be plunged its full length into the bed below.

#### MEDICAL HISTORY.

In calling your attention to the medical history of the year, it is but justice that I should remind you of the peculiar circumstances of this hospital, which, from the time of its opening, have made a very large majority of the persons admitted to it of the class of incurables. The size of the building being disproportionate to the population of the west-

ern section of the State, it has constantly been made the receptacle for the incurables of the other two hospitals, the halls of which are filled to overflowing from the cities and denser settlements of the east.

Of the one hundred and thirty-four patients admitted in the course of the year, no less than forty-four were transferred, by order of the Board of State Charities, from the institutions at Worcester and Taunton.

The recovery of any one of these is extremely doubtful. In September, 1864, the Secretary of the Board just mentioned was informed that only *seven* of the State patients then present were considered curable. As proof that the in-coming superintendent did not seek to magnify his embarrassments, it may be mentioned that only *four* have been discharged recovered; and the restoration of any more, after so long a trial, can hardly be expected.

In the course of the three months next preceding the time at which the above-mentioned information was given to Mr. Sanborn, an unusual number of the State beneficiaries had left the hospital cured, swelling the number of restorations for that official year, and leaving next to nothing upon which to base a hope for subsequent cures.

Again, town authorities in this section of the State appear but little disposed to bring their insane wards to the hospital, so long as they can be taken care of in the poor-houses or at their homes; and the same is too often true in regard to the families or friends of private boarders or pay patients.

It is but a few weeks since a man was received who had been insane forty years, and during the last eleven years had been chained by the leg to a staple in the floor of a room in the house of one of his relatives. He had never before been in a hospital.

For these and other reasons, of the whole number of patients admitted in the year, the disease of only thirty-four was of less duration than one year. In all the rest it had passed into the chronic stage or form, the comparative incurability of which is now perhaps too generally known to require its re-assertion.

From the foregoing it will appear that we may honestly deprecate the expectation, on the part of any person, that the

percentage of cures here can be as great as in those hospitals which are so situated as to receive a large proportion of recent cases.

With these preliminary remarks, the table of general statistics for the year may be introduced :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital, Sept. 30, 1864, .	144	190	334
Admitted in course of the year, .	70	64	134
Whole number in course of the year, .	214	254	468
Discharged, including deaths, .	56	60	116
Remaining Sept. 30, 1865, .	158	194	352

Condition of the patients discharged :

Recovered, . . . . .	17	16	33
Improved, . . . . .	14	13	27
Unimproved, . . . . .	8	7	15
Died, . . . . .	17	24	41
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 116

Daily average number of patients, .	153	189	342
Largest number on any day .	166	199	365
Smallest number on any day, .	141	179	320

Of those who recovered, *twenty-one* were private boarders, *six* town patients, and *six* State patients.

*Seven* of the whole number discharged were cases of delirium tremens, or habitual intemperance. *Six* of them are placed among the recovered, and *one* among the unimproved.

Of those who died, *twenty-four* were State patients, *fourteen* private boarders, and *three* town patients.

As the hospital grows older, the number of deaths becomes greater, from the fact that the incurables brought in its earlier years, mostly in pretty good bodily health, are now passing away in larger numbers than before.

The hospital has been in operation but seven years ; yet among the deaths since the last report, were *seven* who had been here more than six years ; *six* others had been here over four years, *four* over three years, and *seven* over two years.

More than two-thirds of the deaths were from consumption, and that wasting of the system generally called "marasmus," but often mentioned, in the reports of some hospitals, as "exhaustion from chronic mania."

The inmates of the hospital have enjoyed, throughout the year, a remarkable exemption from epidemic, endemic, and all acute diseases. It would be difficult, in any community, to find four hundred people who, in these respects, have been more highly favored. A salubrious site, pure water, good ventilation, freedom from exposure, wholesome food, and regular habits, are undoubtedly the immediate means of this sanitary protection.

For such other information in respect to the patients as is presented in numeral statistics, you are referred to the tables in the Appendix.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

That among the long list of drugs and medicines of either ancient or modern renown there is no *specific* for disordered manifestations of mind, is a fact perhaps too generally known to require repetition. As insanity may arise from a variety of causes, and be accompanied by a diversity of conditions of the body, either generally or of some one or more of its important vital organs, so the treatment in different cases varies. As in most other diseases, each case must be studied, and managed according to the conditions found.

The great mass of medicine proper administered here, belongs, however, to a few classes of the *materia medica*. Tonics, stimulants, soporifics,—with some alteratives and cathartics,—such are the agents chiefly used.

In the course of the past year, the hypodermic method of administering morphine has been used in several cases, with eminently beneficial effect. As that medicine, when thus administered, is not followed by the unpleasant consequences,—sickness and headache,—which so frequently succeed its hypnotic effects when given by the mouth; and as many patients needing it refuse to swallow *any* medicine, the hypodermic method becomes a resource of very great value in hospitals. "Blessed," as Sancho Panza said in reference to sleep, "blessed be the man who first invented" it.



## MORAL TREATMENT.

Most of the curative measures often denominated hygienic, and all those agents and influences which chiefly act upon the intellectual powers and the moral feelings and sentiments, have been grouped together by writers upon mental disorders, under the general term "moral treatment." Of all these measures or agents, that which has become universally recognized as the most extensively and generally beneficial, is useful manual labor. So important is this that, other things being equal, the insane person formerly accustomed to labor with his hands is much more likely to recover than the insane person not so accustomed; because the former can generally be induced to work, while the latter as generally absolutely rejects it.

Labor requires and gives exercise, the great prerequisite and conservator of bodily health in both the sane and the insane. It gives, like a safety-valve to steam, harmless escape to unnatural excitement. It invigorates digestion, stimulates all the vital organs to a wholesome performance of their functions, and produces sleep, that universal necessity to health. It recalls the mind from its vagrancies, and concentrates it more or less upon a rational subject. Every moment of such abstraction and concentration is a point gained; and although these moments may at first be rare and few, yet, in many cases, by the force of habit, or of will, or of returning bodily health, or of all combined, they become more and more frequent and numerous, until reason gains the victory over unreason.

The intellectual or the mentally cultivated man, unused to manual employment, may have other resources for exercise, such as riding, walking, or athletic games; but, as a general rule, these do not present the additional advantage of prolonged mental attention to things unconnected with the disordered fancies. Happy for such persons if they can find some novel intellectual subject to divert and fix their attention. Thus, an eminent lawyer from one of the Southern States, who was formerly under my care, remained unimproved for several months. At length he became interested in botany, a science which he had never studied. The abstraction from other topics, the concentration upon this, and the exercise procured in the search for flowers, effected a cure.

The organization and systemization of labor in hospitals of this kind, has attracted much attention, and awakened some discussion within the last few years. It is not intended, at the present time, to enter at length into an examination of the subject. So far, however, as it applies to this institution at the present time and under existing circumstances, the opinion may be hazarded that, in a curative point of view, the point from which the subject should be first examined, but little if any further advantage can be gained without compulsion to labor,—a course which probably no one is prepared to recommend; and that in a pecuniary point of view, all the labor which could be gained from patients in excess of that already obtained would cost more than its worth.

In the experiment at basket-making made here, as reported by Dr. Prince, two years ago, the products of the labor barely paid the extra expenses. From a careful reading, however, of that excellent report, it appears not improbable that if the experiment had been continued, it might have been made somewhat remunerative.

There is, however, a business less dangerous in its pursuit, more simple, and hence adapted to a larger number of patients; ministering directly and largely to the home necessities of the hospital, and capable of being somewhat extensively conducted without any addition to the number of paid employees. I allude to the making and repairing of mattresses. In the course of the last winter the bedding of the hospital underwent a thorough examination, all necessary repairs were made, and the number of mattresses considerably increased.

By the record of the supervisor under whose general supervision the work was conducted, it appears that the results were as follows:

Hair pillows picked over,	.	.	.	.	208
Pillows made,	.	.	.	.	40
Hair mattresses picked over,	.	.	.	.	73
Mattresses re-tied,	.	.	.	.	68
Mattresses, chiefly husk, made,	.	.	.	.	59
Mattresses, straw, made,	.	.	.	.	2

The same work, done by an upholsterer, would have cost not far from three hundred dollars ; and, although it might have been better done by the upholsterer, still it was done sufficiently well for the purposes. Twenty patients were often at the work, and, as before intimated, no extra person was employed as overseer. About fifty excellent husk door-mats were also made by the patients. No new mat has been put into use, in the course of the last fifteen months, which was not manufactured on the premises. The large ones, made of husks with the loose ends hatched to form a tuft, make the best of mats for the front portico, while they look as well as most of the articles intended for such purposes.

It has not been attempted to keep a record for the year of the number of days' labor performed by the patients. All such attempts must necessarily be but approximative in their results, approaching but little if any nearer to accuracy than a general estimate. Many patients labor effectively in the halls, some half an hour, some an hour, some two hours daily, but do no more. The labor required for the *accurate* summing of these morsels is such that it is not to be supposed that it will be done ; and the record will become to a certain extent a piece of guess-work, which may either exceed the truth or fall short of it. In those departments where something near to accuracy can be ascertained, sufficient information has been obtained to enable us to make an estimate for the year.

The laundress kept a record in January and September, with the subjoined results. One man worked constantly. The number of women varied from one to fifteen daily ; and the sum of their work in hours was, for January, 1,819, equal to 227 days of eight hours each ; and in September, 2,207 hours, or 276 days. The average per month may be placed at 250 days. This would make for the year, men's work, 312 days ; women's work, 3,000 days.

A similar account was kept in the kitchen, in September. Three men were constantly employed, as they are throughout the year. The number of women varied from eight to eleven. The whole number of days' work was, for men, 90 ; women, 280 ; equal, for the year, to 1,095 for the men, and 3,360 for the women, or 4,455 for both.



In the sewing-room, where a record was kept throughout the year, the sum of the time of labor was 37,517 hours;—equal to 4,689 days. A list of the articles made, and the number mended, will be found in the Appendix.

Upon the farm, and at the barn and stable, the estimate, based upon partial records, may be placed at 3,000 days.

Two men work nearly the whole time in the boiler-room, and two in the bakery; and three women in the centre and rear buildings; making about 2,000 days.

The foregoing estimate does not include the work upon the roads and walks upon the premises, nor anything done in the halls occupied by the patients, nor any of the work upon mattresses and mats, as before mentioned.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to remark that but very few of the patients work as effectively as persons in health; and that constant oversight is required. Yet of all the mere manual labor performed on the premises, it may safely be asserted that from two-thirds to three-fourths is done by them.

#### EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL—FIRST RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

From the time when the hospital went into operation, religious exercises upon the Sabbath afternoons have been conducted in the chapel. There is no official or regular chaplain. Several of the clergymen in Northampton officiate in rotation. These services have been regularly continued, during the year; and it has been intended that all who wished or were willing to attend them, and who retained the power of self-control, should be present. The number of patients, on some days, has been a little more than two hundred.

Including both patients and employees, the average, from the first of January to the present time, is 216. The largest number was 245; and the smallest, 198;—the latter being on the only Sabbath upon which less than two hundred were in attendance.

In an annual report for the Bloomingdale Asylum, when mentioning the religious services of that institution, I wrote as follows: "As great a degree of order usually prevails as in most assemblies for divine worship." Lest the matter might be overstated, I read the sentence to the chaplain, himself the pastor, for many years, of a church in the city of New York,

and asked him if it was correct. "Certainly it is," was his reply. "You might have said a *greater* degree, but, perhaps it would not be best to say so."

Where so large a proportion of patients attend as are now accustomed to be present here, it is not to be expected that the occasion will always, or generally, pass without some eccentricities of action; yet, if regard be had to the sum of action, in assembling, as well as during the service, and in withdrawing, it is believed that what was written at Bloomingdale may be written at Northampton.

The very pertinent question is not unfrequently asked by strangers,—“To what extent is the sermon understood?” To this it may be answered,—“Much more extensively than would be supposed by a stranger.” We now have patients who not only comprehend the sermon, but follow the speaker with a critical acumen so keen, that, if he care for criticism, he may well be upon his guard. From this extreme there are, in the audience, all degrees of comprehension and appreciation, to the lowest opposite, where the words fall upon ears essentially deaf to the spirit of them. If the question be asked,—“Is there any vitality of the religious sentiment or any fervor of devotional feeling?” it must be answered essentially like the former;—that here, as in the world at large, there are all degrees between the two extremes—utter indifference and the zeal of the devotee.

Ministers, particularly if they have never before officiated in a hospital, are sometimes embarrassed in deciding upon the character of their discourses. As the result of long observation, it may be said that, in reference to merely literary merits, it is here, as probably elsewhere, always wisest and best to address the most competent judges; and, in regard to sentiment, all denunciations and the weightier terrors of the law, all speculative and much controverted points, and all purely sectarian or denominational dogmas or doctrines, should be avoided.

As an indication of one of “time’s changes,” it may be mentioned that the first sermon ever addressed, in America, to an audience in an institution like this, was preached on the 31st of August, 1819, by the Rev. John Sanford, at the New York Hospital. What so recently was an experiment has now become a

constant and widely extended practice. If properly conducted, there is no doubt of the beneficial effect of those services, although there are some persons, particularly those in whom disease has involved the religious sentiment, who, if permitted to attend them, would be injured rather benefited.

The by-laws of the hospital require that there shall be some service or exercise in the chapel on the week-day evenings. These generally consist of the singing of two hymns and the reading of a chapter in the Bible. The number of persons assembled upon these occasions, is never so large as upon the Sabbath ; but, during the last six months, the average attendance has not been less than one hundred and sixty.

Without regard to higher considerations, it may be remarked, that this custom is productive of a far-reaching benefit, as a mere matter of discipline and promoter of self-control.

#### LECTURES.

But the evening gatherings have not been wholly devoted to exercises of a religious character. You will recollect that, in the autumn of last year, you approved a programme for the winter which gave three evenings of each week to other subjects. Two of the three were for lectures.

In accordance with this, about fifty evenings have been occupied with lectures, recitations, the reading of poems, and other literary exercises.

A schedule of the lectures is appended.

Good Blood, . . . . .	1 lecture.
Palestine, . . . . .	1 “
Scenes of the War, . . . . .	1 “
Advantages of Travel, . . . . .	1 “
Disadvantages of Travel, . . . . .	1 “
Greece, . . . . .	3 “
Malta, . . . . .	2 “
Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, . . . . .	1 “
Sound Imitative of Sense, . . . . .	1 “
Alliteration, . . . . .	1 “
The Beautiful, . . . . .	2 “
Light, . . . . .	1 “
Structure of the Eye ; Vision ; Optics, . . . . .	6 “

Descriptive Astronomy, . . . . .	13 lectures.
Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost,	1 “
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	36 “

For the first three, all of them highly interesting, we are indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Eddy, the Rev. Dr. Hall, and S. E. Bridgman, Esq., of Northampton. All the others were delivered by the Superintendent.

Besides these thirty-six lectures proper, six evenings were devoted to the reading of “The Deserted Village,” Parnell’s “Hermit,” “John Gilpin,” and other poems.

Three excellent “Irish Readings” were given by a highly educated convalescent patient; and three entertainments of dialogues, declamation and singing, by the attendants and other employees.

It is proper, in this place, to acknowledge our obligations to the choir of the Baptist church in this town, who, under the direction of Mr. Sackett, entertained a not unappreciative audience with a musical concert.

The average attendance, on the foregoing occasions, was about one hundred and eighty.

Exercises of reading and singing were held in the chapel on the day appointed by the governor and council for Thanksgiving, as well as on that of the National Fast, the 1st of June, and on Christmas eve a very interesting history of Christmas was read from the “Springfield Republican.”

As a rule, those lectures obtain the most general attention which are susceptible of illustration, either by direct experiment or by diagrams, because, in these, an appeal is made to that most quickly instructive of all the external senses, the eye. Yet here, as in other places, almost any subject, properly handled, will find some interested listeners.

In the above mentioned lectures upon astronomy, the structure of the eye, optics, and some of the others, use was made of a large number of diagrams painted upon cotton cloth, as well as of some simple but effective apparatus.

#### READING.

The hospital is supplied with a library of about seven hundred volumes, consisting of standard works and the current

literature of the times,—history, biography, travels, novels, poetry, reviews and magazines.

Twelve daily, one semi-weekly and twenty weekly newspapers, are taken by the hospital, its patients and its employees, and between fifteen and twenty miscellaneous “exchanges” are every week received from the office of the “Hampshire Gazette,” in Northampton.

Besides this large and varied fund of matter, the inmates of the hospital, in common with other residents of the town, have access to the public library, a privilege of which several of the patients have taken advantage, for obtaining books not more immediately within their reach.

No new books for the library have been purchased in the course of the year, but a quantity of periodicals, consisting of the “Living Age,” foreign and American reviews, and other publications, have been bound, and thus put in convenient form for reading. They make more than seventy volumes.

Perhaps there will be no more suitable place to mention that a correspondence has been held with the superintendents of all the other hospitals for the insane, in the States not lately in rebellion, for the purpose of obtaining, as far as possible, full sets of their annual reports. The reports thus acquired were added to those heretofore received, and the whole have been bound into sixteen large volumes.

#### RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Walking is the most general resort for recreative exercise. The farm being large, the principal part of the walking is upon the premises. Yet there are some who go to the village, and occasionally small parties have visited the mountains, Tom and Holyoke. A daily record of the number of female patients who walk in company with their attendants, has been kept since the first of June. The sum for the four months is seven thousand one hundred and fourteen, or a monthly average of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight. The highest number in any one month was two thousand one hundred and eighty-four. The monthly number is, of course, modified by the weather, occupation within doors, the state of health and other circumstances.



When it is recollected that about thirty females are at work in the different departments out of the wings, and that a considerable number cannot go out, either from illness or unsuitability, these numbers show a good degree of activity in the southern wing.

The two-horse carriage is devoted, a large part of the time, to the use of the patients, who are taken upon the many pleasant drives in the neighborhood, and not unfrequently to some of the towns in the vicinity.

At two or three times, during the past summer, a party of four gentlemen, unaccompanied by an attendant, have driven to Williamsburg, in the morning, and passed the day.

A two-oared boat, owned at the hospital, is placed in the warm season, on the Mill River Pond which borders upon the farm. During the past summer this was much used by several gentlemen, contributing not only to their pleasure, but, in some cases, much to their restoration to health.

A brick building in the grove west of the hospital contains two bowling alleys, which are devoted to the use of the patients; the men having access to them in the forenoon and the women in the afternoon. They are much resorted to by the former, but less so by the latter.

Within doors there is a billiard table and a bagatelle table, as well as the means for playing cards, chess, checkers, backgammon and other games.

Of all the means of amusement, no one during the past year has more constantly been in use than the billiard table. Several of the patients were good players before admission, and a considerable number have learned the game while here. It is an almost invaluable acquisition to the hospital. The game is peculiarly attractive, and hence patients who are indisposed to exercise sufficiently, or whose minds are so concentrated upon themselves that it is next to impossible to induce them to turn their attention to anything external, are more likely to become interested in it than in other games, or in manual employment.

#### DANCING.

When the "Governors" (Trustees) of the Bloomingdale Asylum were once consulting in regard to the amusements

which should be introduced into that institution, one of them proposed dancing, but, turning toward the late Samuel F. Mott, a Quaker, said: "Perhaps friend Mott would object to it." "Certainly not," replied the latter, "a madhouse is exactly the place for dancing."

Although the term by which the hospital was designated is objectionable, the spirit of the answer is, in my opinion, to be approved.

The large majority of persons at this hospital have not, and had not before coming hither, any scruples against the propriety of this recreative entertainment. They enjoy it now, as they did formerly when with their friends, and no other occasion is looked forward to with a pleasurable anticipation so general, as the evening of the dance.

Persons who cannot, from conscientious considerations, join in it or sanction it by their presence, are, of course, not required to be present.

Instead of an occasional and elaborate "ball," our inmates have been accustomed, the past season, to follow the example of the people at "Willard's," and "The National," in Washington, and those at the hotels of Saratoga and Newport, in having a more frequent, more quiet, and less pretentious "hop." Persons employed in the hospital are the musicians, and the whole affair requires but a half hour of preparation.

In his report for 1864, Dr. Kirkbride, the long-experienced and eminent superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, alluding to "the disposition on the part of attendants and patients" to suffer all things provided for the moral treatment to pass into disuse, says: "Some persons employed in such institutions are always in danger of forgetting that the only object for which they were established is the comfort and restoration of the patients, and that the best and most liberal supply of means is of little avail, unless they are judiciously used. To secure this in its fullest efficiency requires the active co-operation and manifestation of interest on the part of all officers, with an unhesitating exercise of authority when that is necessary. Tact in exciting the interest of patients in their occupations and amusements, should always be regarded as among the qualifications to be possessed by those who are to be in immediate care of the insane."

If this be generally true, it is especially so in regard to dancing. The amusement must be constantly directed by some officer of the hospital, or, instead of being a remedial, curative recreation for the patients, it will degenerate into an amusement for the employees. To prevent this result, it was, the past season, made a rule at this hospital, that in every couple at least one of the persons shall be a patient.

Under this rule, we have always been able to fill four "sets," which is as many as the floor of the rotunda will accommodate.

In this amusement, as upon everything throughout the daily routine or the special exercises of a hospital, the great object—and the great triumph, if that object be attained—is, an approach as nearly as possible to the proprieties of the occasion, as exhibited in good society among the people at large. No fantastic dresses are permitted; no intentional exhibition of diseased vagaries of action allowed. Enjoyment for the multitude must not be sought by an exposure of the misfortunes of the individual. In short, it is intended that it shall be a rational amusement, pursued in a rational way.

How far we have succeeded in the attainment of this end, and to what extent these occasions are enjoyed, at least one of you, gentlemen, has, from observation, the ability to judge.

#### FARM.

Under the excellent immediate direction of Mr. Wright, the farm has produced a large quantity of supplies; in relation, however, to some crops, not so large as was expected, in consequence of the severe and protracted drouth in the latter part of the season. While as much land as formerly has been devoted to grains and vegetables, the quantity of hay is estimated at fourteen tons more than in any previous year. Perhaps this is the best illustration of the progressive improvement of the farm, as a productive and profitable source of income. No milk has been purchased since May, 1864. The supply has all come from the home dairy, and about five hundred pounds of butter have been made.

#### PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Hay, . . . . .	62 tons,	\$1,240 00
Corn fodder, . . . . .	20 "	200 00



Corn, . . . . .	500 bushels,	\$500 00
Rye, . . . . .	6 “	7 50
Buckwheat, . . . . .	6 “	4 50
Potatoes, . . . . .	1,652 “	1,239 00
Turnips, . . . . .	400 “	150 00
Beets, . . . . .	100 “	75 00
Carrots, . . . . .	1,200 “	600 00
Onions, . . . . .	175 “	175 00
Beans, . . . . .	50 “	100 00
Peas, green, . . . . .	66 “	132 00
String beans, . . . . .	17 “	17 00
Sweet corn, . . . . .	48 “	48 00
Summer squash, . . . . .	26 “	13 50
Cucumbers, . . . . .	50 “	75 00
Tomatoes, . . . . .	50 “	100 00
Cabbages, . . . . .	2,500 heads,	150 00
Apples, . . . . .	6 barrels,	30 00
Broom brush, . . . . .	600 pounds,	90 00
Broom seed, . . . . .	30 bushels,	12 00
Winter squash, . . . . .	4,000 pounds,	80 00
Pie plant, . . . . .		33 00
Currants, . . . . .		20 25
Lettuce, . . . . .		16 00
Strawberries, . . . . .		16 65
Beet greens, . . . . .		15 50
Watermelons, . . . . .		58 00
Muskmelons, . . . . .		10 00
Asparagus, . . . . .		17 00
Eggs, . . . . .	32 dozen,	9 60
Pork, . . . . .	6,265 pounds,	1,253 00
Veal, . . . . .	1,061 “	159 15
Turkeys, . . . . .	301 “	60 20
Milk, grass fed, . . . . .	13,836 quarts,	1,106 88
Wood, . . . . .	30 cords,	120 00
Total value, . . . . .		<u>\$7,933 73</u>

The whole quantity of milk produced in the year was 55,344 quarts. It is here estimated that one-fourth of it is the product of grass. The other three-fourths, being chiefly produced

by hay and vegetables, the value of which has already been placed in the account, is left out. The farm stock now on hand consists of five horses, eight oxen, one bull, twenty-three cows, twenty-six hogs, thirty-three shoats, and four calves.

About three acres of land, not before subdued, have been brought under cultivation, and eighty rods of under-drain have been made.

The thinning of the trees in the groves, and the removal of the underbrush, the beginning of which was mentioned in the last report, was continued through the autumn, and resumed again this season. About twelve acres have been thus cut over; and in ten acres of it the ground has been grubbed, large quantities of stone removed, and the surface prepared for grass seed. In some of the younger groves, the trees are now sufficiently few to permit them, as they grow, to develop more nearly into their natural form.

At the most easterly entrance to the premises, the pitch of the road has been considerably reduced by grading. The brow of the hill east of it has been thrown into the ravine below; so that not only has the difficulty of approach to the hospital been diminished, but the appearance of the entrance has been greatly improved.

The farm still possesses rare possibilities for improvement, not alone in its productive powers, but as an ornament and an object of rural beauty. If these shall be developed as they may and ought to be, he who, fifty years hence, shall look upon it, will doubtless find it unsurpassed in its adaptation to the great purpose to which it has been devoted.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A very considerable proportion of those means and appliances which have brought the hospitals of this country into their present state of comparative perfection, have been gifts, or the products of gifts, from persons interested in the philanthropic object of these institutions.

State hospitals have received fewer benefits from these sources than corporate institutions, apparently because of the notion that, relying upon the treasury of the Commonwealth, they ought thence to be supplied with everything which can conduce to their perfection as curative retreats. But the fact

is either unknown, overlooked or forgotten, that, as a rule, legislatures think they have filled the measure of their duty when they have made appropriations for actual, current, bodily necessities.

Yet some of the State institutions have been recipients of many and liberal donations. This, perhaps from its recent origin, has received comparatively few. It gives me pleasure, however, to acknowledge the following, all of them presented within the last fifteen months, and all but two within the year.

From Mrs. Louisa L. Prince, of Northampton, a complete set of Rees' Cyclopædia.

From Edward E. Earle, of Worcester, twenty-one large and valuable pictures, most of them from Boydell's edition of the works of Shakspeare.

From Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Superintendent of the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, a pair of carrier doves. Placed in an ample cage, they form a prominent attraction in one of the best halls of the female department.

From the American Bible Society, through Mr. S. E. Bridgman, of Northampton, twelve Bibles.

From a gentleman in Connecticut, a piano, valued at one hundred dollars.

From another gentleman in Connecticut, twenty-seven dollars for the purchase of Bibles.

From a third gentleman in Connecticut, a very superior set of billiard balls.

From Timothy K. Earle, of Worcester, fifty-seven dollars, for the purchase of pictures, books, or the means for the illustration of lectures.

Dr. Bartlett, whose long connection with the hospital is well-known, has continued in the performance of his duties, with his former ability and faithfulness.

Mr. Rand and Miss Williams, supervisors one year ago, have resigned their situations within the last few months. They were both industrious, energetic, trustworthy, and attentive to their duties. It was desirable to retain them, but they left with the intention of engaging in other avocations. Their places are no less ably filled by their successors, Mr. Shufelt and Mrs. Rice.

It has been difficult to obtain proper persons to take the immediate charge of the men's department; but it gives me pleasure to say that, at the present time, the corps of attendants, both males and females, are better adapted to the occupation, and more thorough and faithful in the performance of their duties, than at any former period since I became connected with the hospital.

Although gladly acknowledging the assistance of all who have honestly, sincerely and earnestly devoted themselves to their important trusts, yet I do not forget that, to them, as to all, a self-approving conscience should be of more value than the thanks of any person.

“One self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas.”

It becomes us all to endeavor to form a just conception of the sacredness of our responsibilities; to bring to the work an abiding spirit of self-sacrifice as well as a good degree of that patience which works to perfection; and in all our conduct towards those who are committed to our care, never to forget that the voice which once sounded among the hills of Palestine, still comes to us across the waste of waters and over the lapse of centuries, as clearly, and as significantly as ever: “Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me.”

To you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I am indebted for valuable counsel, for a generous confidence, and for invariable support. The entire coincidence of views and the perfect harmony of action which have existed between us, has been gratifying at the time, and will doubtless have a lasting influence upon the future of the great charity with the direction of which you are intrusted.

Respectfully submitted.

PLINY EARLE,  
*Superintendent.*

OCTOBER, 1865.

## APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1,

*Showing the Supposed Causes of Insanity in Patients admitted this year.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health, . . . . .	10	10	20
Epilepsy, . . . . .	10	2	12
Intemperance, . . . . .	7	4	11
Overwork, . . . . .	2	2	4
Exhaustion, . . . . .	2	2	4
Loss of friends, . . . . .	—	2	2
Puerperal, . . . . .	—	2	2
Masturbation, . . . . .	1	1	2
Business difficulties, . . . . .	2	—	2
Hard study, . . . . .	1	—	1
Millerism, . . . . .	1	—	1
Home sickness, . . . . .	—	1	1
Unknown, . . . . .	34	38	72
Totals, . . . . .	70	64	134

TABLE No. 2,

*Showing the Occupations of the Male Patients.*

Farmers, . . . . . 17	Musician, . . . . . 1
Laborers, . . . . . 13	Artist, . . . . . 1
Merchants, . . . . . 5	Apothecary, . . . . . 1
Manufacturers, . . . . . 3	Painter, . . . . . 1
Clerks, . . . . . 2	Shoemaker, . . . . . 1

TABLE No. 2.—Concluded.

Clergyman, . . . . . 1	Joiner, . . . . . 1
Agent, . . . . . 1	Soldier, . . . . . 1
Baker, . . . . . 1	Unknown, . . . . . 18
Blacksmith, . . . . . 1	Total, . . . . . 70
Reporter, . . . . . 1	

TABLE No. 3,  
*Showing the Civil Condition of the Patients admitted.*

CONDITION.	Males.	Females	Total.
Single, . . . . .	34	28	62
Married, . . . . .	30	21	51
Widowers, . . . . .	4	—	4
Widows, . . . . .	—	10	10
Unknown, . . . . .	2	5	7
Totals, . . . . .	70	64	134

TABLE No. 4,  
*Showing the Ages of all admitted in the course of the year.*

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years, . . . . .	5	3	8
20 and 30 years, . . . . .	12	17	29
30 and 40 years, . . . . .	25	21	46
40 and 50 years, . . . . .	13	14	27
50 and 60 years, . . . . .	8	6	14
60 and 70 years, . . . . .	6	2	8
Over 70 years, . . . . .	1	1	2
Totals, . . . . .	70	64	134

TABLE No. 5,  
*Showing the Ages at which Insanity appeared.*

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years, . . . .	5	3	8
20 and 30 years, . . . .	6	14	20
30 and 40 years, . . . .	6	9	15
40 and 50 years, . . . .	9	10	19
50 and 60 years, . . . .	3	—	3
60 and 70 years, . . . .	2	2	4
Over 70 years, . . . .	1	1	2
Less than 10 years, . . . .	1	—	1
Unknown, . . . .	37	25	62
Totals, . . . .	70	64	134

TABLE No. 6,  
*Showing the Duration of the Disease before admission.*

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year, . . . .	17	17	34
From 1 to 2 years, . . . .	5	5	10
2 to 5 years, . . . .	10	9	19
5 to 10 years, . . . .	10	7	17
10 to 15 years, . . . .	3	2	5
Fifteen years and over, . . . .	6	2	8
Several years, . . . .	4	2	6
Unknown, . . . .	15	20	35
Totals, . . . .	70	64	134



TABLE No. 7,  
*Showing the Causes of Death in those deceased.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis, . . . . .	2	12	14
Marasmus, . . . . .	5	9	14
Epilepsy, . . . . .	2	—	2
Paralysis, . . . . .	1	1	2
Injury, . . . . .	2	—	2
Apoplexy, . . . . .	1	1	2
Suicide, . . . . .	1	1	2
Typhomania, . . . . .	1	—	1
Dropsy, . . . . .	1	—	1
Intussusception, . . . . .	1	—	1
Totals, . . . . .	17	24	41

TABLE No. 8,  
*Showing the Residence of the Patients admitted in the course of the year.*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire, . . . . .	13	14	27
Hampden, . . . . .	12	13	25
Bristol, . . . . .	4	15	19
Worcester, . . . . .	10	8	18
Berkshire, . . . . .	7	3	10
Franklin, . . . . .	6	3	9
Middlesex, . . . . .	2	2	4
Essex, . . . . .	1	2	3
Suffolk, . . . . .	1	—	1
Other States, . . . . .	14	4	18
Totals, . . . . .	70	64	134



TABLE No. 9,  
*Showing the Proportion of Commitments.*

COMMITTED BY	Males.	Females.	Total.
Judges and Courts, . . . . .	18	20	38
Overseers of Poor, . . . . .	5	2	7
Board of State Charities, . . . . .	16	29	45
Friends, . . . . .	31	13	44
Totals, . . . . .	70	64	134

TABLE No. 10,  
*Showing by whom the Patients will probably be Supported.*

SUPPORTED BY	Males.	Females.	Total.
State, . . . . .	24	42	66
Towns, . . . . .	12	9	21
Friends, . . . . .	34	13	47
Totals, . . . . .	70	64	134

TABLE No. 11,  
*Showing the Nativity of the Patients.*

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
America, . . . . .	46	27	73
Ireland, . . . . .	19	35	54
England, . . . . .	3	1	4
Scotland, . . . . .	1	—	1
Germany, . . . . .	—	1	1
Spain, . . . . .	1	—	1
Totals, . . . . .	70	64	134

TABLE No. 12.

*Status of Patients in Hospital September 30th, 1865.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Patients, . . . . .	89	146	235
Town Patients, . . . . .	32	16	48
Private Boarders, . . . . .	37	32	69
Totals, . . . . .	158	194	352

TABLE No. 13.

*List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room.*

Gowns, . . . . . 181	Mittens, pairs, . . . . . 72
Chemises, . . . . . 263	Camisoles, . . . . . 11
Skirts, . . . . . 79	Suspenders, pairs, . . . . . 76
Aprons, . . . . . 34	Sheets, . . . . . 136
Sun-bonnets, . . . . . 34	Pillow-cases, . . . . . 137
Capes, . . . . . 4	Bed-ticks, . . . . . 41
Sacks, . . . . . 7	Pillow-ticks, . . . . . 93
Waists, . . . . . 3	Rollers, . . . . . 15
Garibaldi, . . . . . 4	Towels, . . . . . 189
Drawers, pairs, . . . . . 25	Curtains, . . . . . 11
Shirts, . . . . . 187	Clothes-bags, . . . . . 12
Pants, pairs, . . . . . 3	Sausage-bags, . . . . . 32
Spencers, . . . . . 2	Honey-bags, . . . . . 1
Collars, . . . . . 69	Mattresses, . . . . . 16
Cap, . . . . . 1	Squash-bags, . . . . . 3
Dickies, . . . . . 62	Garments mended from Jan.
Apron Napkins, . . . . . 5	1st, 1865, to Oct. 1st, . . . 7,017
Hose, pairs, . . . . . 240	

## LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS, AND THEIR SALARIES.

Pliny Earle, M. D., <i>Superintendent</i> , . . . .	\$1,800 00
Silas M. Smith, <i>Treasurer</i> , . . . .	300 00
C. K. Bartlett, M. D., <i>Assistant-Physician</i> , .	900 00
C. M. Moody, <i>Clerk</i> , . . . . .	500 00
Asa Wright, <i>Farmer</i> , . . . . .	600 00
Danford Morse, <i>Engineer</i> , . . . . .	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,700 00

*Number of Persons actually employed in the Regular Duties of the  
Hospital.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supervisors, . . . . .	1	1	2
Seamstress, . . . . .	—	1	1
Laundress, . . . . .	—	1	1
Baker, . . . . .	1	—	1
General Attendants, . . . . .	9	12	21
Special Attendants, . . . . .	1	1	2
House work, centre building, . . . . .	—	2	2
In kitchen, . . . . .	2	3	5
In laundry, . . . . .	—	1	1
Watchman, . . . . .	1	—	1
Carpenter, . . . . .	1	—	1
Assistant-Engineer, . . . . .	1	—	1
Hostler, . . . . .	1	—	1
Farm hands, . . . . .	3	—	3
Totals, . . . . .	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 43





